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THE MUSE.

A KISS—LET ME!

I've on't for that up a moment have gazed
But a thousand temptations beset me;
And I've thought as the devil it rules you
Varied.

How delightful 'twould be—if I let me
Then but no so angry for what I have done;
Nor say that you've sworn to forget me;
They were buts of temptation too, justing to
them,

And I thought that you could not, but—I
me.

When your lip with a whisper came to my
cheek,

O! think how bewitching it met me;

And plain as the eye o' Venus could speak;
Your eye seemed to say you would let me.

So forgive the transgression, and bid me receive
For, in truth, if go, you'll regret me;

Then, ob, let me try the transgression again,

And I'll do all you wish—if you let me.

ANSWER.—"I, L. LET YOU."

If a kiss be delightful, so tempting my lip
That a thousand and wishes beset you,
I love the sister that Jupiter sips,
On certain conditions—'till you

If you exert by my charms that you'll ever be
true.

And that no other charmer shall get you,
By the stars that roll round that summit of blue,

Perhaps, sir—perhaps, sir—'till let you.

If not urged by a passion so fleeting as wild,
That makes all the virtues forget you,
But affection manifested, soft, fervent and bold,
You wish'd for a kiss, then—'till let you.

SEVENTY-SIX.

By WILLIAM GULLICK PRIVATE.

What heroes from the wood and spring
When through the freshائل land,

The blushing my of freedom ring,

And to the ranks of warfare strange.

The yeoman's true hand

Holds high the cry to hills around,
And once more called to mark,

And streams whose springs were yet un-

flooded,

Perf'd for every starting sound

In the deep forest's heart.

Then matched their brave from rocky sleep,
From mountain over swift and cold,

The bards of the stormy deep,

The rates where gathered rates sleep.

Sent up the strong and bold,

As if the very earth again

Grew quick with God's creating breath,

And from the side of grave and gloom,

Rose ranks o' heart-heated men.

To battle and to death.

The wife, whose babe first smiled that day,

Put fast beside of yester eve,

And aged sun and matron grey,

For the loved warlike hosts away,

Asil deemed it sin to grieve.

Already had the strife begun,

Already blood on Concord's plain

Along the springing grass had run,

And blood had flowed at Lexington,

Like brooks of April rain.

The dash'd-slow of the mortal sword

Ullowed to freedom all the shore;

In fragments fell the yoke abhorred—

The footstep of a foreign lord

Proclaimed the soul no more.

The Forged Patent:

OR THE REWARD OF VIRTUE.

Remember you can take this? Or if
Your memory fails records, it is such a one
Your fancy cannot imagine it!

The changes which the last twenty years
have wrought in Illinois would be incred-
ible to any who has not witnessed them. At
that period, the settlements were few, and
the spirit of enterprise that now pervades
every corner of the State, had not been
awakened. The bluffs of the beautiful Illi-
nois had never sent back the echo of the
steam engine. Without a market for
their produce, the farmers confined their
wants to the wants of their own families.—
Corn was nearly the only crop raised, and
from the time it was "sown" by near the end
of June, till "pulling time," in November,
was a holiday and the intervening period
was passed in idleness, except the Saturday's
and Sunday's of the year.

One Saturday afternoon in the year 1818,
a young man was seen approaching with
slow and weary steps, the house, or rather
the distillery of Squire Crosby, on Broad-
Prarie, an obscure settlement on the Milne-
Tract. As usual on that day, a large as-
sociation of people were amusing themselves
in that region—was a roguish, and regar-
ded by the settlers as a ruffian and conse-
quentiy a great man.

The youth who now came up to the group
was apparently about twenty one years old,
a slender form, fair and delicate com-
plexion, with the air of one accustomed to
good society. It was evident in a glance,
he was not used to the humdrum of a
frontier life, or a labor of any kind. But his
dress bore a strange contrast with his ap-
pearance and manners. He wore a hum-
ming shirt of the coarsest linsey-woolsey,
common straw hat, and a pair of coarse
moccasins. A large pack completed his equip-
ment.

Every one gazed with curiosity upon the
new-comer. In their eagerness to learn
who he was, whence he came, and what his
business, the bystanders were left unsatisfied
—the ruffian was laid aside, and even the
boy cup had a temporary repose.

The young man approached Squire Crosby,
whom even a stranger could distinguish
as the principal personage among them, and
unusually inquired for a house where he
could be accommodated, saying that he was
extremely fatigued, and felt all the symptoms of an
approaching fever.

Crosby eyed him keenly and suspiciously
for a moment without uttering a word.—
Knaves and swindlers had been recently a-
lured, and the language of the youth betray-
ed that he was a "Yankee," a name at that
time associated in the minds of the ignorant,
with every thing that is base. Mistaking the
silence and hesitation of Crosby, for a fear
of his inability to pay, the stranger smiled &
said, "I am not poor money," and putting
his hand in his pocket to give a regular proof
of the assertion, he was horror struck to find
that his pocket-book was gone. It contained
every cent of his money, besides papers
of great value to him.

Without a hething—without even a sus-
picion or power to detect that character
was honorable—in a strange land and silent-
ness rapidly coming upon him—these feelings
nearly drove him to despair. The
"Squire," who prided himself on his sagacity
in detecting villainy, now found the use of
his tongue. With a loud and screeching
laugh, he said: "Stranger, you are barking
at the wrong tree if you think for to catch
me with that arr Yankee trick of yours."—
He proceeded in that inhuman strain, sec-
onded by nearly every one present, for the
"Squire," was powerful, and few dared
displease him. The youth felt heavily his
discouraged situation, and casting his eyes
around over the group, in a tone of deep and
despairing anxiety, enquired, "is there none
who will receive me?" "Yes, I will," cried
the old man, and while he spoke, they
old man took the hand of Lucy and young
Wilson, and joining them said, "you dear
children, I cheerfully consent you may
forget poor me!" Crosby accepted the offer. The writings
were made out that day, and before morning
he and his family were on their way to Tex-
to.

Why should I spin out the narrative. Lucy
and Charles were married, and though the
upwards of seven eights of all the fines as-
sessed since Oct. 1838, are reported as not
collected or executable, and consequently are
a total loss to the Seminary Fund. To the
amount of fines previously assessed and
collected by the affidavits of eleven or twelve
witnesses, in addition to the documentary
and other evidence, that was produced.—
There were seven witnesses sworn on the
part of Beckwith, and Jessie L. Williams
one of the number. With the exception of
him alone, not one of these seven witnesses
pretended to have any knowledge of engag-
ing or of Beckwith's qualifications, or
conduct or character, only in the most general
terms, and in such terms, only testified as to
his "ordinary reputation in the community."
But not so with Mr. Williams. He
sworn familiar with the subject, as well
as with the qualifications, as the conduct of
Beckwith, and not "slow" to give both the
Board and Beckwith, the benefit of his
knowledge. The following is his testimony,
and let any one who reads it, say if he can,
that he did not "shame Beckwith" that he
did not swear to the truth of the profile, and
that it was not this testimony alone which
controlled the "decision" of the Board. It
will be found quoted in his own answer, to
interrogatory No 10 and 11.

Answer.—"I, L. LET YOU."

If a kiss be delightful, so tempting my lip
That a thousand and wishes beset you,
I love the sister that Jupiter sips,
On certain conditions—'till you

If you exert by my charms that you'll ever be
true.

And that no other charmer shall get you,
By the stars that roll round that summit of blue,

Perhaps, sir—perhaps, sir—'till let you.

If not urged by a passion so fleeting as wild,
That makes all the virtues forget you,
But affection manifested, soft, fervent and bold,
You wish'd for a kiss, then—'till let you.

beggar, and told him that he was now in his
power, and he would crush him under his
feet. When Mr. Davis enquired at what he
regarded only as an impotent threat, Crosby
had convinced him, told him that the patent of
his farm was forged one, and that he was
knew the real owner of the land—a dead
man with all his claims were wiped out this
dead man. & his daughter pretends into the world.

"What is that to you?" replied Crosby. "With
a look of malice and contempt, "I will as-
sure you that question," said Wilson, and
he acquainted him with what the reader
already learned. Crosby, at first, was stu-
pid with astonishment, but when he saw
that all his schemes of villainy were defected,
and spread of his having committed forgery
could be established, his assurance faded
and he threw himself upon Lucy and
begged, first, the old man, then Lucy and
Wilson, to spare him.

His entreaties for mercy were urged in the
most moving terms. Much as they pitied
it was impossible for them not to despise the
actual meanness of his supplications.

Will on told him that he deserved no mercy.
"I am not for myself," said the old man,
"but for Lucy and young Wilson. I am in-
volved in this misfortune, I am a
stranger, and it matters not howe where
I pass the few remaining days of my existence.
I have a home beyond the stars,
where your mother has gone before me, and
where I would have long since joined her.
I had no love to protect her child, my own,
but I would have done it, if I could have
done it for Lucy, my own daughter."

Crosby accepted the offer. The writings
were made out that day, and before morning
he and his family were on their way to Tex-
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Why should I spin out the narrative. Lucy
and Charles were married, and though the
upwards of seven eights of all the fines as-
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Answer.—"I, L. LET YOU."

If a kiss be delightful, so tempting my lip
That a thousand and wishes beset you,
I love the sister that Jupiter sips,
On certain conditions—'till you

If you exert by my charms that you'll ever be
true.

And that no other charmer shall get you,
By the stars that roll round that summit of blue,

Perhaps, sir—perhaps, sir—'till let you.

If not urged by a passion so fleeting as wild,
That makes all the virtues forget you,
But affection manifested, soft, fervent and bold,
You wish'd for a kiss, then—'till let you.

SEVENTY-SIX.

By WILLIAM GULLICK PRIVATE.

What heroes from the wood and spring
When through the freshائل land,

The blushing my of freedom ring,

And to the ranks of warfare strange.

The yeoman's true hand

Holds high the cry to hills around,
And once more called to mark,

And streams whose springs were yet un-

flooded,

Perf'd for every starting sound

In the deep forest's heart.

Then matched their brave from rocky sleep,
From mountain over swift and cold,

The bards of the stormy deep,

The rates where gathered rates sleep.

Sent up the strong and bold,

As if the very earth again

Grew quick with God's creating breath,

And from the side of grave and gloom,

Rose ranks o' heart-heated men.

To battle and to death.

The wife, whose babe first smiled that day,

Put fast beside of yester eve,

And aged sun and matron grey,

For the loved warlike hosts away,

Asil deemed it sin to grieve.

Already had the strife begun,

Already blood on Concord's plain

Along the springing grass had run,

And blood had flowed at Lexington,

Like brooks of April rain.

The dash'd-slow of the mortal sword

Ullowed to freedom all the shore;

In fragments fell the yoke abhorred—

The footstep of a foreign lord

Proclaimed the soul no more.

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The bards of the stormy deep,

The rates where gathered rates sleep.

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Like brooks of April rain.

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THE MUSE.

A KISS—"LET ME."
I ne'er on that lip for a moment have gazed
But a thousand temptations beset me;
And I've thought at the dear little rubies you
rased,
How delightful 'twould be—if you'd let me.
Thee be not so angry for what I have done;
Nor say that you're sworn to forget me;
They were buds of temptation too pouting to
shun,
And I bought that you could not but—feel
me.

When your lip with a whisper came to my
cheek,

O! think how bewitching it met me;

And plain as the eye of a Venus could speak,

Your eye seemed to say you would let me.

So forgive the transgression, bid me remain;
For, in truth, if I go, you'll regret me;

Then, oh, let me try the transgression again,

And I'll do all you wish—if you let me.

ANSWER—"I'LL LET YOU."

If a kiss be delightful, so tempting my lips,
That a thousand soft wishes beset you,
I vow by the nectar that Jupiter sips,
On certain conditions—I'll let you.

If you swear by my charms that you'll ever be
true.

And that no other damsel shall get you,

By the stars that roll round that summit of blue;

Perhaps, sir—perhaps, sir—I'll let you.

If not urged by a passion as fleeting as wild,
That makes all the virtues forget you,
But affection insulted, soft, fervent and mild,
You ask'd for a kiss, then—I'll let you.

SEVENTY-SIX.

By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

What heroes from the woodland sprang,
When through the fresh awakeden land,

The thrilling cry of freedom rung,

And to the work of warfare strong.

The yeoman's iron hand!

Hills flung the cry to hills around,

And ocean mart replied to mart,

And streams whose springs were yet un-

land,

I peal'd far away the startling sound

In the deep forest's heart.

Then marched the brave from rocky steep,

From mountain river swift and cold,

The borders of the stormy deep.

The vales where gathered waters sleep,

Sent up the strong and bold.

As if the very earth again

Grew quick with God's creating breath,

And, from the sods or grove and glen,

Rope ranks o' lion-hearted men.

To battle and to death!

The wife, whose babe first smiled that day,

The fair fond tribe of yester eve,

And aged sire and matron grey,

Saw the loved warriors hasten away,

And deemed it sin to grieve.

Already had the strife begun,

Already blood on Concord's plain

Along the springing grass had run,

And blood had flowed at Lexington,

Like brooks of April rain.

The death-stain of the vernal sword

Hallowed to freedom all the short;

In fragments fill the yoke abhorred—

The footstep of a foreign lord

Profaned the soil no more.

The Forged Patent:

OR THE REWARD OF VIRTUE.
Remember you no case like this? Or if
Your memory none records, it is such a one
Your fancy cannot imagine it!

The changes which the last twenty years have wrought in Illinois, would be incredible to any who has not witnessed them. At that period, the settlements were few, and the spirit of enterprise now pervades every corner of the State, had not been awakened. The bluffs of the beautiful Illinois river had never sent back the echo of the steam engine. Without a market for their produce, the farmers confined their labor to the wants of their own families.—Corn was nearly the only crop raised, and from the time it was "laid by" near the end of June, till "pulling time" in November, was a holiday and the intervening period was passed in idleness, except the Saturday. On that day, duly as it arrived, the settlers, far and near, collected at the distillery, and amused themselves with shooting at a mark, "trading nags," and too often when the tin cup had passed freely around, in fighting.

This is by no means a picture of all the settlements of that early period, but that is graphically true to many, none of the old settlers will deny. But to my narrative.

One Saturday afternoon in the year 1819, a young man was seen approaching with slow and weary steps, the house, or rather the distillery of Squire Crosby, on Brent's Prairie, an obscure settlement on the Military Tract. As usual on that day, a large collection of people were amusing themselves at Crosby's, who owned the only distillery in that region—was a magistrate, and regarded by the settlers as a rich and consequently a great man.

The youth who now came up to the group was apparently about twenty years of age, slender form, fair and delicate complexion, with the air of one accustomed to good society. It was evident at a glance, that he was not inured to the hardships of a frontier life, or labor of any kind. But his dress bore a strange contrast with his appearance and manners. He wore a hunting shirt of the coarsest linsey-woolsey, a common straw hat, and a pair of deer-skin moccasins. A large pack completed his equipment.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 8.—No. 11.

FORT WAYNE, IA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1842.

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Every one gazed with curiosity upon the new comer. In their eagerness to learn who he was, whence he came, and what his business, the horse-swap was left unfinished—the rifle was laid aside, and even the tin cup had a temporary respite.

The young man approached Squire Crosby, whom even a stranger could distinguish as the principal personage among them, and anxiously inquired for a house where he could be accommodated, saying that he was extremely ill, and felt all the symptoms of an approaching fever.

Crosby eyed him keenly and suspiciously for a moment without uttering a word.

Knaves and swindlers had been recently abroad, and the language of the youth betrayed that he was a "Yankee," a name at that time associated in the minds of the ignorant, with every thing that is base.

Mistaking the silence and hesitation of Crosby, for a fear of his inability to pay, the stranger smiled & said, "I am not without money," and putting his hand in his pocket to give ocular proof of the assertion, he was horror struck to find that his pocket-book was gone. It contained every cent of his money, besides papers of great value to him.

Without a further—without even a single letter or paper to attest that his character was honorable—in a strange land and sickness rapidly coming upon him—these feelings nearly drove him to despair. The Squire, who prided himself on his sagacity in detecting villains, now found the use of his tongue. With a loud and sneering laugh, he said: "Stranger, you are barking up the wrong tree if you think for to catch me with that arr Yankee trick of yours." He proceeded in that inhuman strain, seen by nearly every one present, for the "Squar," was powerful, and few dared displease him. The youth felt keenly his disconsolate situation, and casting his eye around over the group, in a tone of deep and despairing anxiety, enquired, "Is there none who will receive me?" "Yes, I will," cried a stranger among the crowd; "yes, poor sick stranger, I will shelter you." Then in a lower tone he added, "I know not whether you are deserving, but I know that you are a fellow being, and in sickness and want, and for the sake of Him who died for the guilty, if not for your own sake, will I be kind to you poor young stranger."

The man who stepped forth and proffered a home to the youth in the hour of suffering, was Simon Davis, an elderly man, who resided near Crosby, and to whom the latter was a deadly enemy. Uncle Simon, as he was called, never retaliated, and bore the many persecutions of his vindictive neighbor, without complaint. His family consisted of himself and daughter, his only child, an affectionate girl of seventeen.

The youth heard the offer of Mr. Davis, but heard no more, for, overcome by his feelings and extreme illness, he fell insensible to the earth. He was conveyed to the house of his benefactor and a physician called. Long was the struggle between life and death. Though unconscious he called upon his mother and sister, almost incessantly, to aid him. When the youth was laid upon her bed, and she heard him calling for his sister, Lucy Davis wept, and said to him, "poor sick young man, your sister is far distant and cannot hear you, but I will be to you a sister." Well did this dark eyed maid keep her promise! Day and night did she watch over him, except during the short intervals when she yielded her post at his bed side to her father.

At length the crisis of his disorder arrived—the day that was to decide the question of life or death. Lucy bent over him with intense anxiety, watching every expression of his features, hardly daring to breathe, so fearful was she of waking him from the only sound sleep he had enjoyed for nine long days and nights. At length he awoke and gazed up into the face of Lucy Davis and family enquired, "where am I?" There was intelligence in that look. Youth and a good constitution had obtained the mastery. Lucy felt that he was spared, and bursting into a flood of irrepressible, grateful tears, rushed out of the room.

It was two weeks more before he could sit up, even for a short time. He had already acquainted them with his name and residence but they had no curiosity to learn any thing further, and forbade his giving his story till he became stronger. His name was Charles Wilson, and his paternal home, Boston.

A few days afterwards, when Mr. Davis was absent from home, and Lucy engaged about her household affairs, Wilson saw, at the head of his bed, his pack, and recollecting something that he wanted, opened it. The first thing he saw was the identical pocket-book, whose loss had excited so many bitter regrets. He recollecting having placed it there the morning before he reached Brent's Prairie, but in the confusion of the moment, that circumstance was forgotten. He examined it and found every thing as he left it.

This discovery nearly restored him to health, but he resolved at present to confide the secret to his own bosom. It was gratifying to him to witness the entire confidence which reposed in the honor and integrity of a stranger, and the pleasure with which they bestowed favors upon one whom they supposed could make no return but thanks.

Night came and Mr. Davis did not return. Lucy passed a sleepless night. In the morning she watched hour after hour for his coming, and when the sun-set approached and he was still absent, terrified at his long and unusual stay, she was setting out to procure a neighbor to go in search of him, when her parent came in sight. She ran to meet him, and was bestowing upon him a thousand endearing expressions of affection, when his haggard, woe-begone countenance started her.

He uttered not a word, and went into his house and seated himself in silence. It was in vain that Lucy attempted to cheer him.—After a long pause, during which a powerful struggle was going on in his feelings, he arose, took his daughter by the hand and led her into the room where Wilson was seated. "You shall know all," said he. "I am ruined—I am a beggar. In a few days I must quit this house—this farm which I have so highly improved and thought my own." He proceeded to state that a few days before Crosby, in a moment of ungovernable malice, taunted him with being a

beggar, and told him that he was now in his power, and he would crush him under his feet: When Mr. Davis smiled at what his business, the horse-swap was left unfinished—the rifle was laid aside, and even the tin cup had a temporary respite.

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The remarks of Mr. Davis forcibly reminded young Wilson of this incident, and the next morning after he became acquainted with the design of Crosby, with a trembling hand examined the letter and certificate. It was written by Crosby, and the land he wished to purchase, was the identical farm of Davis.

Astonished that his friend, the judge, should certify that the land was worth no more, Mr. Davis asked to see the certificate and after a moment's examination unhesitatingly pronounced the signature a forgery.

An explanation from the young man now became necessary, and calling Lucy and her father into the room, told them his history, and laid before them a pile of patents and bank notes one after another, till the amount reached thousands.

It was a day of thankful happiness to Old Simon Davis and his daughter, and not less so to young Wilson.

Not long after this scene, Crosby entered. His air was that of a man who has an encumbrance in his power and intends to trample upon him. He scarcely noticed Wilson except with a look of contempt. After pouring out all his malice upon the family, he advised them to leave immediately. The old man enquired if he would give him nothing for the improvements he had made. The answer was, "not a cent." You certainly

would not," said Wilson, "drive out this old man & his daughter penniless into the world?"

"What is that to you?" replied Crosby with a look of malice and contempt. "I will answer you that question," said Wilson, and he acquainted him with what the reader has already learnt. Crosby, at first, was stupefied with astonishment, but when he saw that all his schemes of villainy were defeated, and proof of his having committed forgery could be established, his assurance forsake him, and he threw himself upon his knees and begged, first the old man, then Lucy and Wilson, to spare him.

His entreaties for mercy were urged in the most moving terms. Much as they pitied, it was impossible for them not to despise the indeanness of his supplications.

Wilson told him that he deserved no mercy. That a moment since he would have driven the family of Davis from their home without even the means of a temporary support.

He would be more merciful, guilty as he was, He would pay Crosby a fair price for his property, and forbear prosecuting him on condition of his instantly quitting the country.

Crosby accepted the offer. The writings were made out that day, and before morning he and his family were on their way to Texas.

Why should I spin out the narrative. Lucy and Charles were married, and though a splendid mansion soon rose up on the farm of Mr. Davis, both lived far better the little room where she had so long and anxiously watched over the sick bed of the homeless stranger. Mr. Wilson was rich; but never forgot those who were in want.

Cheered by the kind and affectionate attention of his children, Old Simon Davis almost seemed to have renewed his existence. He lived many years, and long enough to tell the bright eyed son of Charles and Lucy the story of the FORGED DEED. And when he told the listening boy how his venerable old man added, "it is a season of affliction but we are not forsaken, let us look for support to him who has promised to sustain us." He opened the book and read: "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labors of the olive shall fail and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold and there shall be no herd in the stall, yet will I rejoice in the Lord; I will joy in the God my salvation."

Charles and Lucy knelt beside the venerable old man, and while he prayed, they wept tears of grateful emotion.

It was a sleepless, but not an unhappy night to the three inhabitants of the neat and cheerful dwelling they were about to leave and go they knew not where. It was then that young Wilson

had on the subject, pressed to the most urgent manner upon him from numerous and most respectable sources, for a year and a half at least, and all utterly in vain. The reader will then be left to judge, whether I was right or wrong in dissenting from the committee of the committee, and stating my reasons for so doing to the belief that the testimony not only does justly such conclusions, but on the contrary shows him highly culpable for not heeding the information given him of Beckwith's rascality long before he did. This testimony of Mr. Stapp, shows how entirely unmoved Mr. Williams yet remained, by all the considerations of justice and public duty, which had been all this time so repeatedly urged upon him. It further shows the entire control which he exercised over the actions of the Board of Internal Improvement, in this matter and all others of a similar nature.

In answer to Interrogatory No. 10, Gen. Stapp says:

"In the latter part of February or first part of March 1839, D. C. Brantley told me that Beckwith had been guilty of improper conduct as an engineer on the Madison road; that his conduct was of such a nature that it must ruin Beckwith, that there were friends of the grossest character, but that he had obtained the information in such a manner that he could not honorably tell me what the friends were, but requested me to communicate this intelligence to Mr. Williams and to Mr. Noble. On reaching Indianapolis a few days afterwards, I communicated to Mr. Williams, that a friend had given this information, and that from my knowledge of the man who communicated the facts to me, I had no doubt of their truth, that the act must come to light in a short time, and that he, Williams, ought not to allow Beckwith to be reappointed engineer on that road.—Mr. Williams replied, that they could not get along very well without Beckwith, as he was the only rail road engineer they had in the corps, and that unless I could communicate specific charges he would have to put him to the Board for re-appointment. This I could not do. I did not mention the name of my informant.

"About the same time I laid this information before Noah Noble, and told him that under the circumstances Beckwith ought not to be re-appointed. Mr. Noble replied that the Board would appoint the person recommended or nominated by Mr. Williams, unless specific charges were laid before the Board, &c."

"I will add to the above that at the time I made these communications I was applying for the appointment of J. R. Morelidge to the same station, &c."

He gives us the reasons he assigned in favor of the appointment of Morelidge.

"First. Because Morelidge had informed me that the engineers had not done their duty in laying the foundation of Hendricks' section, and that it would slip, and that slip would cost the State forty or fifty thousand dollars."

"He told me that a track laid by Beckwith to turn the engine, would never answer the purpose, and that it would be taken up and abandoned in less than a year.

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This last appeal, which it would seem, after all that had been previously done, should have broken the spell of the very last degree of dogged incredulity, was also made to Mr. Williams in vain, little less than four months before Beckwith's arrest. And what becomes of his poor, pitiful excuse? First, that they could not very well get along without Beckwith, who seemed yet to be his favorite, when upon the spot there was a better engineer recommended for the appointment. And again, that "specific charges" must be made, before Mr. Williams would condescend to act in the premises.—"For four months Beckwith waddled to revel in corruption and public plunder, for want of specific charges?" When the dignity of office sets a public functionary upon a point like this, who can wonder that Indiana is ruined? Why did he not at once institute an investigation? Men who did not wish to volunteer their accusations, would soon enough have made these specific charges, specific enough for all the ends of justice, when under oath, required by the proper authority to do so.

Well, such is the testimony upon which Mr. Williams says the unworthy thought was conceived by me and others, of exciting a suspicion, that there had been some degree of connivance in not sooner detecting Beckwith's misconduct.

I may say, and the more I investigate and consider the subject, the more is the conviction forced upon my mind, that the conduct of Mr. Williams shows a case of the most unaccountable infatuation.

He charges me with the most shameful pretensions of testimony in my letter of the 29th of January. But I now call his attention to a passage in that letter, to which all of the above evidence is directly applicable. And in order that he may see the naked truth of his assertions, I will conclude this consideration of the testimony by the quotation from the letter as follows:

"And if the conduct of any of his favorites in the case of the infamous Beckwith became outrageous even beyond further endurance, months and months of incess-

ant application for his attention to the subject, and this too, from the most respectable sources, and evidence of the most unequivocal kind were totally unheeded, and failed to remove or influence the blindness of his wilful prejudices, until publishing villany, absolutely sullying abroad at noon-day, it was apprehended that longer delay would prejudice the great man's reputation?

I have now, in conclusion of this branch of the subject to ask the reader to determine for himself, whether the above testimony does not show him (Mr. Williams) highly culpable for not heeding the information given him of Beckwith's rascality, long before he did. This testimony of Mr. Stapp, shows how entirely unmoved Mr. Williams yet remained, by all the considerations of justice and public duty, which had been all this time so repeatedly urged upon him. It further shows the entire control which he exercised over the actions of the Board of Internal Improvement, in this matter and all others of a similar nature.

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FOR THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR:—

It has often been remarked that the influence of religion can subdue the fiercest passions which degrade the human race, and that even the most abandoned wretch when in the precincts of the church of the MOST HIGH, is as calm and peaceful as is the infant that sweetly slumbers in its mother's arms.

The great length to which the over-abundance of testimony has already extended my reply, is my only inducement to desist for the present, at any rate, through comparison to a community who probably feel but very little interest in a controversy of the kind.

E. M. CHAMBERLAIN.

GARRETTSBURG, PA., Sept. 1, 1842.

THE CROPS.—The past harvest has been unusually productive throughout the United States, and all classes have great cause for thankfulness to Providence for its bounties during the present hard times. Produce, it is true, may be expected to sell at very low prices, yet not so low as to afford the farmer a fair remunerati-

on from the canal without detriment. An offer so advantageous to the State, we may be sceptical without a moment's hesitation.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, Hill and Evans are allowed three dollars for a fire bar for Christian Morris.

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'I will add to the above' that at the time I made these communications I was applying for the appointment of J. R. Moreledge to the same station, &c.'

He gives as the reasons he assigned in favor of the appointment of Moreledge:

'First. Because Moreledge had informed me that the engineers had not done their duty in laying the foundation of Hendricks' section, and that it would slip, and thus slip would cost the State forty or fifty thousand dollars.'

'He told me that a track laid by Beckwith to turn the engine on, would never answer the purpose, and that it would be taken up and abandoned in less than a year.'

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'And if the conduct of any of his favorites as in the case of the infamous Beckwith, became outrageous even beyond forbearance, months and months of incen-

sion street was postponed until the next regular meeting.

On motion Christian Parker was allowed ten dollars for the pump for the public well.

On motion, Michael Langan was allowed seventy five cents for work on the public well, and the account of Langan and Coke is postponed until the next regular meeting.

On motion John Colter was allowed two dollars and seventy-five cents, for work on the public well, and the balance of his account is postponed until the next regular meeting.

On motion G. F. Hill was allowed two dollars for work on public well.

E. M. CHAMBERLAIN. P. S. The testimony I have now added in the five numbers of my reply to Mr. Williams, full and conclusive as it is, is but a portion of the testimony with which the journals of the committee abound, in justification of my dissent from their report on one single point. The testimony upon the other points is equally conclusive; and I had intended to have continued the exposition to his heart's content.

Perhaps this is already done, taking what has been published as a sample of what the rest would be. Any indication of his, however, that he is not yet satisfied, will be the signal for another broadside.

On motion, Page and Fry were allowed one dollar for oil, and Peter Kiser thirty-seven cents for tallow for the engine.

On motion, Wm. Lytle was allowed twelve dollars in full, for making the tax list for the year 1842.

On motion, Thomas Tiger is allowed fifty dollars in part for printing the bye-laws, ordinances, &c. to this date.

On motion of Mr. Dewey the Council then proceeded to the election of a Flour Inspector, Messrs. Dewey and Sharp acting as tellers.

When on counting the ballots Daniel E. Garnsey having received five votes, and that being the whole number of votes given, he was declared duly elected Flour Inspector of said city.

On motion an election is ordered to be held at the City Recorder's office on Monday the 26th day of the present month, for the purpose of electing one alderman for the first ward of said City, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. L. Moon, Esq., and Madison Sweetser, Henry R. Colerick and Isaac D. C. Nelson were appointed the inspectors of said election.

Mr. Rumsey then moved that a Committee of three be appointed to settle with Henry Cooper, formerly Treasurer of the town of Fort Wayne, which motion prevailed, whereupon Messrs. Rumsey, Scott, and the Recorder were appointed by the President said committee.

JOSEPH MORGAN, Mayor.

W.M. LYTTLE, Recorder.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10 1842.

DEMOCRATIC NOTICE.

At a meeting of the State Central Democratic Committee it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the democratic citizens of Indiana to hold County Conventions on such day as may be practicable for the purpose of nominating delegates to a State Convention, which they propose to be held at Indianapolis, on the 8th of January, 1843.

Resolved, That the Democratic papers of the State be requested to insert this notice, and to urge upon the people the importance of attending to the preliminary conventions, that they may all and every one be represented at the State Convention.

N. WEST, N. B. PALMER, N. B. BOLTON, J. P. DRIVE, JOHN CAIN, A. F. MORRISON, WM. BROWN, State Central Committee.

September 31, 1842.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Friday Aug. 26, 1842.

The Council met at the City Recorder's office, in the City of Fort Wayne, present his honor the Mayor, and Messrs. Cooper, Moon, Dewey, Sharpe, Rumsey, and Scott.

Mr. Moon then tendered the following resignation to wit:

To his Honor the Mayor, and Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne.

Gentlemen—I hereby tender my resignation as a member of this Board, and also my office of Chief Engineer of the City of Fort Wayne.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 5th 1842.

THE COMMUNICATIONS OF THE REV. MR. BENJAMIN AND REV. MR. SHAWE ARE UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED TILL OUR NEXT.

WABASH & ERIE CANAL.

Supply of Water from the Summit to Defiance.—Water Power in Fort Wayne.—The sufficiency of the supply of water to feed our canal from the summit level at Fort Wayne to Defiance has been a matter of serious doubt with many well informed persons, who have been apprehensive that even when the reservoir now constructed by Ohio, near the State line, should be completed, the supply would not be sufficient during the dry season, and that our canal would be comparatively useless during a part of each year. We are much gratified to learn that recent observations and calculations, aided by the experience of the past two months, during which the canal has been filled with water to Defiance, have demonstrated not only that we have water enough to feed the canal, but that a considerable surplus remains, which may be used for water power in this city. It had been supposed that the quantity necessary to supply the evaporation and leakage would be equal to 100 cubic feet a minute per mile—this being the average quantity required on other canals—which would make 2250 feet per minute required to feed the canal to the Reservoir. From the experience of the two months the canal has been in operation, the Seneca has been ratified by the Senate. The Seneca cede about 70,000 acres of their most valuable land, being the Buffalo and Tonawanda reserves, and retain the Cattaraugus and Chautauque reserves. The Buffalo reserve joins the city of Buffalo, is choice land, and extremely valuable.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—It is recommended to the Democrats of Indiana to hold county conventions for appointing delegates to attend the State Convention in Indianapolis on the 8th January, 1843, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. What do our friends say? when shall we meet? and whom shall we elect?

On motion David Watkins was allowed six dollars for eight barrels of lime for said well.

On motion Wm. Lannan was allowed three dollars and fifty cents for work on said well, and his account for work on Wash-

ington.

Monday Afternoon, Sep. 5, 1842.

The Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne met at the City Recorder's office in the said City. Present his honor the mayor, and Messrs. Rumsey, Cooper, Sharpe, Scott and Dewey.

On motion Mr. Dewey George Noll allowed two dollars for work on the pub-

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From the Hartford Courant

Iron Steamboat line between Hartford and Philadelphia.—In our morning list of yesterday was mentioned the iron steam freight boat Ironbound, Captain Marshman, 56 hours from Philadelphia, with merchandise and coal to M. W. Clappin & Co. She is one of the line of iron steam-boats which are to run regularly between this port and Philadelphia, from each place once a week. She is 100 feet in length, 26 feet broad, 7 feet deep, and can carry 180 tons. When loaded she draws but 51 feet, and can consequently pass up and down the river free of toll. She is moved by two of Erickson's propellers placed at her stern, and her machinery, which is very simple, takes up so little room that her accommodations for freight, and for loading and unloading are very superior. Her speed is from six to eight miles the hour, but as she is schooner rigged, when the wind is favorable this can be considerably increased.

The great advantages which these boats possess over wooden ones, are, that while their first cost is but about the same, their durability is much greater and the cost of repair comparatively small; their draught is small; they have more room for the stowage of the cargo; their perfect dryness insures from vermin and unpleasant smells arising from saline water; their particular adaptation for carrying live stock and other goods liable to take fire. An iron boat never increases its draught from leakage as a wooden one does.

The arrival of the iron-boats at this port may be regarded as the commencement of a new era in the coasting business of Hartford. If these boats work as well as it is confidently expected they will by those who have paid attention to the subject, see nothing in the way of settling all competition at defiance. They are peculiarly adapted for our river, as they are dependent neither on wind nor tide, and from their construction will not be subject to toll.

The course of these boats is up the Delaware to the Raritan Canal, through the Canal to Brunswick, and thence up through the Raritan and New York bay.

We understand, that owing to the effect of the propellers in producing a suction astern of the boat, no wave is raised in front or driven to the shore to wash the banks; so that in fact, though these steamers pass through the canal with greater speed than barges towed by horses, they do not cause as much wash to the banks.

There is, moreover, a great economy in time and the expense to which barges are subject for horse and steam towing.

These iron steamers are rigged with masts and sails, as to profit by a fair wind.

Altogether, the experiment may be said to have succeeded completely.—*N.Y. Amer.*

Deaths from Lightning.—The Jonesborough, (Tenn.) Whig says, that on Saturday night, ultimo, about ten o'clock, whilst religious exercises were going on at a Camp meeting Ground seven miles from Jonesborough, the camp was struck by lightning, and Miss Mary Taylor, daughter of the late James P. Taylor, of Carter County, and a young gentleman, John C. Miller, a student of Washington College, whose parents reside in Rutherford county, N. C., were struck dead by lightning, so perfectly dead that no spark of life remained. Several other persons were stunned and injured.

DIED.—On Thursday last, Mr. DAVID HUGHES of this city, formerly of Wales.

Arrival and Departure of Mails at and from Fort Wayne, Ia.

ARRIVALS.

Logansport, Ia., every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, T. M. G. Aug. 1842.

Maryville City, Ia., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.

Elliott, Ia., Every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.

White Pigeon, Mich., every Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

Branch C. H. Mich., every Thursday at 6 P. M.

Pulaski, O., every Sunday at 6 P. M.

Piqua, O., every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

Winchester, Ia., every Monday and Thursday at 6 P. M.

Whitley C. H. Ia., every Saturday at 3 P. M. DEPARTURES.

Logansport, Ia., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 A. M.

Maryville City, Ia., every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M.

Elliott, Ia., every Saturday at 6 P. M.

White Pigeon, Mich., every Thursday at 5 P. M.

A. M.

Branch C. H. Mich., every Monday at 6 A. M.

Pulaski, O., every Friday at 6 A. M.

Piqua, O., every Tuesday, and Friday, at 6 P. M.

Winchester, Ia., every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

Whitley C. H. Ia., every Friday at 9 A. M.

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of bank notes of which are acceptable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeited or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.

Bank of Wooster Wooster

Commercial bank* Cincinnati,

Franklin Bank do

Lafayette Bank do

Other National Trust Co. do

Bank of Marion Massillon

Bank of Circleville H. Lawrence Cash'r

Bank of Norwalk Norwalk

Painsville Zanesville

Marieetta Marietta

Bank of Mount Pleasant Mount Pleasant

Belmank St. Charles' St. Charles

Columbus bk. of N. Lisbon Lisbon

Muskingum bank Putman

Commercial bank of Scioto Portsmouth

Dayton Bank Dayton

Bank of Sandusky Sandusky

Western Reserve bank Warren

Bank of Xenia Xenia

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville Louisville

Commercial bank of Philadelphian

Franklin branch Louisville

branch Hopkinsville

branch Bowling Green

Greensburg

Danville

Lexington

branch Frankfort

Mayville

branch Lexington

branch Richmond

branch Paris

branch Covington

branch Louisville

MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

FORT WAYNE MARKET—Wholesale Prices.

Corrected weekly by P. KIRK, Market Master.

Bacon, hog round... per lb. 3c.

Hams... " bbl. 7 00

Pork... " bbl. 3 25

Lard... " bush. 44

Butter... " 6

Chese... " 6

Veal... " 4

Fresh Pork... cwt. 1 50

Beef... " 2 00

Flour... " bbl. 3 25

Wheat... " bush. 34

Rye... " 31

Oats... " 12

Corn... " 18 20

Potatoes... " 12

Beets... " 75

Pean... " 50

Green Apples... " 50

Dried Apples... " 1 50

Crabapples... " 2 50

Onions... " 50

Eggs... " doz. 4

Whiskey by bbl... gal. 20

Beets... " bbl. 3 00

Notice to Bridge Builders:

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Samuel Hanna, Fort Wayne City, on Saturday the 24th inst., for furnishing the materials and putting up a bridge across the St. Mary's River, at or near the foot of Barr Street, in Fort Wayne. The plan and specifications for said bridge can be seen at the office of Samuel Hanna:

H. RUDISILL,
M. HEDKIN,
K. FARSDEN,
SAM'L HANNA.

Sept. 10, 1842.

Valuable Land For Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Tippecanoe Probate Court, I will offer for sale in the town of Peru, Miami county, Indiana. On Monday the 3d day of October, 1842, the following tracts of land lying in the county of Huntington, and belonging to the estate of Valerius Armstrong:

West half of the north west quarter of section 20, township 28, north of range 10 east—80 acres.

East half of the north west quarter of section 20, town and range—80 acres.

North half of the north east quarter of section 20, town and range—80 acres.

East half south east quarter section 20, township 28, range 10 east—80 acres.

West half south west quarter section 20, town and range—80 acres.

East half north west quarter section 20, town and range—80 acres.

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PROSPECTUS
TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE
United States Magazine

AND
Democratic Review,
VOLUME XI., COMMENCING JULY, 1842.

JOHN L. O' SULLIVAN, *Editor.*

Coopering Establishment.

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangement, the quantity of matter before furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from one of the most able pens of that of other Democratic Party—together with that of others in its purely literary department, which the same political designation is to be applied among them more particularly named:

John C. Frémont, G. Cooper, Augt Kendall, Whittier, Chapman, Daverac, Pudding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Camberling, J. L. Stevens, Tilden, Taft, Eames, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingoldsby, McG. Stewick.

The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles will have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent critics; during the past year the usefulness of the subscription to be had, will be continued from the same able hands.

An arrangement has been made, by which the Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson's frequent and regular contributions to its pages.

It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be signed by his name—though to no subscriber they would doubtless reveal them by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liability to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view or style may be exhibited in his original work.

Other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming issue, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portrait with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the coming year, and which will be given in a fine style of engraving, the best of this city, are those of—

R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky,
James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania,
T. H. Benton, of Missouri,
E. J. Walker, of Mississippi,
Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass.,
C. C. Campbell, of New York,
Governor Andrew, of Rhode Island,
Porter, of Penn.

With two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "bom production," according to the facility of portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly sent, the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the proper objects in view, and relying upon the number of the Democratic party, as well as the price of subscription, it is fixed at the low rate of Five Dollars per annum, in all cases in advance; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter &c. The United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least with the leading monthlys of England. Each number will contain *one hundred and twelve* pages, closely printed in double column, from a bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper, containing a goodly taste for variegated illustrations, and, a full complement of news, the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The price for the coming year, one of which will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography, a feature in the plan which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay at least \$2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible to the subscribers, will be entitled to a *full* gratuity.

Contributors or Societies on remitting to the publishers \$50 in current New York funds can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Persons residing in the country who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly enveloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publisher.

Remittances may be made by ordering the money and mailing the sum in the postbox of a proprietor. Bank notes that pass current in business generally, in the state of New York, will be received.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed *post paid* to

J. & G. LANGLEY, Publishers,
57 Chatham street, New York.

State of Indiana, Allen County—

Samuel Sowers, *vs.* Domestic Attachment.

Samuel Sowers, *vs.* *et al.* *et al.*

Samuel Sowers, *et al.* *et al.* *et al.*